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BULLETIN
OF THE
TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB.

Vol. XI.]

New York, May, 1884.

[No. 5.]

New Species of Fungi.

By CHAS. H. PECK.

PUCCINIA COMANDRÆ.—Spots pale or yellowish, often confluent; sori abundant, amphigenous, crowded or scattered, orbicular, blackish-brown or black; spores variable, obovate-oblong or elliptical, obtusely pointed, obtuse, truncate or obliquely truncate, .0012 to .0024 inch long, .0008 to .0009 in. broad, with a long colorless pedicel.

Leaves, stem and fruit of living *Comandra pallida*. Washington Territory, T. S. Brandegee.

The sori occur on both sides of the leaf, but they are usually more plentiful on the lower than on the upper surface.

PUCCINIA CLARKIÆ.—*Stylospores*.—Sori minute, orbicular, amphigenous, reddish-brown; spores globose or subglobose, .0009 to .0011 in. in diameter.

Teleutospores.—Sori minute, orbicular, scattered, amphigenous, blackish-brown; spores oblong or obovate, obtuse or obtusely pointed, slightly constricted at the septum, .0016 to .002 in. long, .0009 to .001 in. broad, the pedicel about equal to or shorter than the length of the spore.

Living leaves of *Clarkia pulchella*. Washington Territory, Brandegee.

The sori of the teleutospores occur on the same plant and even on the same leaves as the stylospores, but they are at once distinguished from these by their darker color. Stylospores are sometimes intermingled in the same sorus with the teleutospores.

PUCCINIA BALSAMORRHIZÆ.—Sori amphigenous, scattered, sub-orbicular, large or small, black; spores oblong-elliptical, obtuse, scarcely constricted, .0016 to .0018 in. long, .0009 to .001 in. broad, with a short pedicel.

Living or languishing leaves of *Balsamorhiza sagittata*, etc. Washington Territory, Brandegee; Utah, M. E. Jones.

Trichobasis Balsamorrhizæ, *Bot. Gazette*, Vol. v., p. 276, is apparently the stylosporous condition of this species. In the specimens from Washington Territory the stylospores are intermingled with the teleutospores.

PUCCINIA SOLIDAGINIS.—Spots pale, becoming brownish, sometimes confluent; sori large, prominent, amphigenous, scattered or clustered, black; spores oblong, constricted at the septum, pointed or obtuse, .0016 to .002 in. long, .0009 to .0011 in. broad; pedicel colorless, longer than the spore.

Living leaves of *Solidago pumila*. Utah, Jones.

This is clearly distinct from *P. Virgaureæ*, which also inhabits the leaves of certain species of *Solidago*.

ÆCIDIUM PHACELIÆ.—Spots large, suborbicular, pallid or greenish-yellow, becoming brown; peridia hypophyllous, crowded, short, numerous, occupying the entire spot, crenulate on the margin; spores subglobose, orange-yellow, .0008 to .001 in. in diameter.

Living leaves of *Phacelia*. Utah, Jones.

CÆOMA COMANDRÆ.—Spores pale, indefinite; sori amphigenous, clustered, at first covered by the epidermis; spores subglobose, ovate or elliptical, orange-yellow, .00095 to .0014 in. long, .0008 to .00095 in. broad.

Living leaves of *Comandra pallida*. Utah, Jones.

PERICONIA GEOPHILA.—Stem two to three lines high, composed of compacted filaments, smooth, smoky-brown; head hemispherical, pulverulent, little broader than the diameter of the stem, whitish or yellowish-white; spores subglobose, colorless, .0002 in. in diameter.

Ground. Washington Territory, Brandegee.

This species is peculiar in its habitat. By some authors it would be referred to the genus *Sporocybe*, the application of these two generic names having been interchanged by different writers.

DENDRODOCHIUM PALLIDUM.—Tufts small, .014 to .028 in. broad, suborbicular, depressed when dry, whitish or pallid; flocci slender, much branched above, colorless; spores abundant, large, oblong or subcylindrical, straight or slightly curved, obtuse, colorless, .0008 to .0015 in. long, .0004 to .0005 in. broad.

Decaying wood. Canada, Prof. J. Macoun.

The filaments are closely and abundantly, but irregularly branched above, so that the spores, which are terminal on the ramuli, are crowded together as if produced in large masses.

PHYSARUM MULTIPLEX.—Stems growing from a thin, subpersistent hypothallus, sometimes confluent at the base; longitudinally furrowed, equal or tapering upward, orange-red; sporangia small, irregular, numerous, confluent into subglobose gyrose-convolute heads, greenish or yellowish-green, with single walls bearing numerous lime-granules; knot-like thickenings of the capillitium very small, sparse, white or yellowish; spores globose, blackish-brown, .0004 in. in diameter.

Decaying wood and bark. Ohio, Morgan.

The species is related to *Physarum polymorphum*, Mont., from which it is distinguished by its bright orange-colored stem and its very numerous small, confluent, greenish sporangia.

Bees and Colored Flowers.—I noticed recently, in a paper of some pretension to scientific accuracy, that Mr. Darwin has shown that insects are attracted to flowers by their color or fragrance, and, therefore, anemophilous flowers are not visited by insects; and Mr. Darwin's experiment with the *Lobelia* was cited in which no flower was visited subsequent to the cutting off of the petals. Now Mr. Darwin does not say this, and his views often suffer from the zeal of those who believe themselves his followers, but have not his talent for accuracy in giving every statement about a case. What Mr. Darwin does say is that color is a "chief" guide, and this can scarcely be questioned. That it is some guide is certain. That it is not the only guide, he himself, with the remarkable candor so charac-